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Academy is not as well known in the country as it should be, and of course it is important that when and where it is known, nothing should detract from the respect with which its acts should be regarded. No organization allied to the Government can expect to escape the pressure of interests involved, but it is an omen of evil when the interests of persons override the interests of science and of the Academy. The majority of the Academy has not in this instance the excuse of ignorance, and one is lead to fear that not a few of their number deliberately approve of methods that bring science into disrepute, and justify reflections on that country and on that society where they are not only tolerated, but rewarded.

The American Society of Psychological Research has made an appeal for money with which to carry on its work. We hope that this appeal will meet with a prompt and abundant response. The society has done a great deal of excellent work, and the field before it is an immense one. The subject of its researches is of the greatest interest, both scientific and popular, and its importance cannot be overrated. The manner in which its work has been done is worthy of the highest praise, and the country cannot afford to let it languish for want of the necessary assistance. When we consider the comparatively small outlay necessary to the production of its results, we think the endowment of the society one of the most worthy objects that can attract the attention of the liberal.

RECENT LITERATURE.

FLOWRIGHT'S *UREDINEÆ AND USTILAGINEÆ*.¹—Students of the fungi may well rejoice that at last we have a book in the English language which discusses with some fulness the structure, biology and classification of the Rusts and Smuts.

¹*A monograph of the British Uredineæ and Ustilagineæ*, with an account of their Biology including the methods of observing the germination of their spores and of their experimental culture, by Charles B. Plowright, F. L. S., M. R. C. S. [etc.] Illustrated with woodcuts and eight plates. London. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1 Paternoster Square. 1889. 8vo. x., 348 pp.

In this volume, the author, who has long been favorably known as a student of the Rusts more particularly, takes up the various parts of his subject in the following order. viz., Biology of the Uredineæ; Mycelium of the Uredineæ; Spermogonia and the so-called Spermatia; Æcidiospores; Uredospores; Teleutospores; Heterœcism; Mycelium of the Ustilagineæ; Formation of the Teleutospores of the Ustilagineæ; Germination of the Teleutospores of the Ustilagineæ; Infection of the Host-plants by the Ustilagineæ; Spore-Culture; The Artificial Infection of Plants. After this follow the systematic portions including nearly two hundred pages of generic and specific descriptions.

Descriptions, synonymy and references to literature and exsiccati are well worked out. All measurements (which are very generally given) are in micromillimetres. Many biological notes are given after the descriptions, thus adding much to the value of the work.

The genus *Uromyces* is subdivided as follows into artificial subgenera:

I. Eumyces:	A. Auteuromyces	represented by	11 species.
	B. Heteruromyces	"	4 "
II. Brachyuromyces,		"	0 "
III. Hemiuromyces,		"	6 "
IV. Uromycopsis,		"	3 "
V. Micruromyces,		"	4 "
VI. Lepturomyces,		"	0 "

Making a total of 28 species.

The genus *Puccinia* is similarly subdivided:

I. Eupuccinia:	A. Auteupuccinia	represented by	23 species.
	B. Heteropuccinia	"	20 "
II. Brachypuccinia,		"	5 "
III. Hemipuccinia,		"	14 "
IV. Pucciniopsis,		"	3 "
V. Micropuccinia,		"	19 "
VI. Leptopuccinia,		"	12 "

Making a total of 96 species.

The remaining smaller genera are represented as follows:

Triphragmidium—2 species; Phragmidium—9 species; Xenodochus—2 species; Endophyllum—2 species; Gymnosporangium—4 species; Melampsora—17 species; Coleosporium—4 species; Chrysomyxa—2 species, and Cronartium—1 species. In addition there are descriptions of imperfect forms as follows: Uredo—11; Cæoma—6; Æcidium—21. There are thus descriptions of 167 genuine species, and 38 imperfect forms.

In the Ustilagineæ the genera are represented by species as follows: Ustilago—21; Sphacelotheca—1; Tilletia—3; Urocystis—9; Entyloma—7; Melanotænium—1; Tubercinia—2; Doassansia—2; Thecaphosa—2; Sorosporium—1. The allied and associated species, viz., Graphiola—1; Entorrhiza—1; Tuberculina—1, and Protomyces—5, are added as a supplement, bringing the total of Ustilagineæ up to 57 species. The whole number of descriptions in the book is two hundred and sixty-two.—*Charles E. Bessey.*

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

- Baxter, Sylvester*—The Old New World—Salem, 1888. From the Hemingway Archæological Expedition.
- Blytt, A.*—The Probable Cause of the Displacement of Beach-lines. From the author.
- Branner, John C.*—The Cretaceous and Tertiary Geology of the Sergipe-Alagoas Basin of Brazil. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. xvi, 1889. From the author.
- Broom, R.*—On a Monstrosity of the Common Earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris* L. Transactions Natural History Society, Glasgow. From the author.
- Brongniart, Charles*—The Fossil Insects of the Primary Group of Rocks. Read before the Manchester Geological Society, Oct. 6, 1885. From the author.
- Ellis, Havelock*—Women and Marriage, or Evolution in Sex. From the author.
- Fewkes, J. W.*—On the emission of a colored fluid as a possible means of protection resorted to by Medusæ. Extract Microscopist. From the author.
- —On the serial relationship of the ambulacral and adambulacral plates in the Star Fishes. Extract Proceedings Boston Society Natural History. From the author.
- Hitchcock, C. H.*—Recent Progress in Ichnology. Proceedings of Boston Society Natural History, Vol. xxiv. From the author.
- Lewis, T. H.*—The "Old Fort" Earthworks of Greenup County, Kentucky. Reprint from American Journal of Archæology, Vol. iii, Nos. 3 and 4. From the author.
- Lewis, T. H.*—Stone Monuments in Southern Dakota. Extract from the American Anthropologist, April, 1889. From the author.